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(e) The Commissioner has formed the conclusion that the experiment has proved a failure.

(f) The Commissioner was in the area from June 29th till July 7th and wide publicity was given to his visit and the purpose of it.

(g) The Commissioner has not passed any orders. He has made a report to Government who are considering it.

[For further list of starred questions and answers, please see page 347 infra.]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Forest

Utilization of fodder supply in Government forests.

132 Q.—Mr. K. Singam Ayyangar: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the facilities given to the ryots of this Presidency to utilize the fodder supply growing in Government forests;

(b) whether there are any parts of the Government forests, which though abounding in grass, are closed to cattle grazing for ever;

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that forest grazing area of this Presidency is inadequate to supply the wants of the cattle;

(d) whether Government intend in any way to meet the inadequacy of fodder supply; and

(e) whether the grass depots of Government are sold off annually or how they are disposed of?

A.—(a) Grazing permits are issued at low rates. Grass cutting is also allowed—generally free in the case of head-loads though in some cases cart-loads as well are allowed to be removed free of charge. In 1929, the Forest Department was directed to encourage the cutting of grass in reserved forests and as an experiment to allow in certain places cattle to be penned and grass cut and taken to them.

(b) Grazing is permanently prohibited in a few forests.

(c) It has been brought to the notice of Government that there is never sufficient grazing for the whole of the inferior cattle which will continue to take out permits while the existing low scale of grazing fee is in force.

(d) There is nothing that the Forest Department can do beyond except to conserve the existing stocks by regulation. The production of better grasses would involve irrigation and an expense which would be irrecoverable in the shape of grazing fees.

(e) There are no Government grass depots.

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Irrigation

Confirmation of the temporary employees engaged on the Cauvery-Mettur Project.

133 *Q.*—Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the terms of engagement of temporary employees in the Cauvery-Mettur Project;

(*b*) why they have been distributed to the circles of the Public Works Department for purposes of confirmation;

(*c*) on what principles was this distribution made;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the temporary employees in the Cauvery-Mettur Project gave declaration that they clearly understood that their engagement would cease with the completion of the work on which they were engaged;

(*e*) the number of temporary employees so distributed to the various circles and their periods of service;

(*f*) how this distribution affects the prospects of the employees already serving in the regular circles expecting to be made permanent;

(*g*) whether any memorials have been submitted by the employees referred to in clause (*f*) and, if so, what the points of representation are; and

(*h*) if so, whether any orders have been passed thereon and what the replies to the several points are?

A.—(*a*) There are no special terms of engagement for the ordinary temporary employees on the Cauvery-Mettur Project.

(*b*) The distribution was made because under the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules issued by the Secretary of State all temporary posts are temporary additions to the cadre of a service and service in a temporary post counts as probation for admission to the service and the holders of such posts are entitled to substantive appointment to the service in their turn after completion of probation and there are no permanent posts in the Cauvery-Mettur Project to which they can be appointed substantively.

(*c*) The number of temporary Project employees in each class were distributed among the circles in the proportion of the permanent strength of the circles in that class.

(*d*) The Government are not aware that the fact is as stated but in any case such a declaration could not override the Statutory rules.

(*e*) Eighty-eight clerks, eleven typists, sixteen draughtsmen and six tracers. The Government are not aware of the periods of service of each of these employees.

(*f*) As a result of the distribution, the temporary men working in the Cauvery-Mettur Project obtained the same rights to substantive appointment as those working in the circles and such of the former as completed their probation earlier take precedence for this purpose over such of the latter as completed their probation later.

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(g) Memorials have been received from certain temporary clerks employed in the Madras City stating that the distribution of the Cauvery-Mettur Project men over other circles would have an adverse effect on their prospects and that the orders of Government should not be applied to them because they were selected by the Staff Selection Board.

(h) The Government declined to reconsider their orders.

Agriculture

Expenditure on the livestock section of the Agricultural Department from 1919 up to date.

134 Q.—Mr. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to place on the Council table—

(a) a statement of the annual expenditure on the livestock section of the Agricultural Department, from the year 1919 to this date; and

(b) (1) a statement of sums expended on buying and distributing of premium bulls, and (2) a statement of sums expended during the said period as subsidies for the maintenance of the bulls so distributed?

A.—(a) Please see Appendix (i).[a]

(b) (1) No amount has been spent.

(2) A statement of sums expended from the year 1921–22 to 1931–32 on account of premium for the maintenance of the breeding bulls is attached Appendix (ii).[a]

Cattle fairs in the Presidency.

135 Q.—Mr. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the number of cattle bazaars and fairs held periodically in the Presidency; and

(b) the places where and the days of the week when these bazaars are held?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the list of weekly cattle fairs held in the several districts of the Presidency, printed at pages 134–137 of the Villagers' Calendar, 1932, a copy of which is available in the Legislative Council Library. Reference may also be made to Table XIV appended to the Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1930–31.

Cattle breeding operations conducted by District Boards.

136 Q.—Mr. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the number of district boards which at present conduct cattle breeding operations;

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[a] Printed as Appendix III on page 413 infra.

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(b) the average yearly expenditure incurred by them on the said operations; and

(c) the number of bulls maintained by them every year for breeding purposes?

A.—(a) No District Board is conducting regular cattle breeding operations. But some District Boards maintain stud bulls for the purpose of improving the local breed and let them out for hire.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) District Board, Chingleput 5
,, Madura 2
,, Coimbatore 18
,, Salem 4

The bulls are kept for stud purposes.

Prevention of the spread of cattle diseases from adjoining States.

137 Q.—Mr. K. Singam Ayyangar: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government are considering the methods of preventing contagious diseases of cattle from spreading into this Presidency from adjoining Indian States and if so, what they are?

A.—There is no such proposal at present under the consideration of Government. The existing arrangements for despatch of intimation about prevalence of rinderpest to and from adjoining Indian States are described in paragraphs 152 and 132 of the Civil Veterinary Manual—copy[a] appended.

Education

Efficiency bar in the scale of pay of School Assistants and Deputy Inspectors.

138 Q.—Mr. P. Bayappa Reddi: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) how many School Assistants and Deputy Inspectors are now at Rs. 150 in the scale of Rs. 75—5—100—10—150—10—250 grade and for how many years each; and

(b) whether the hon. the Minister has considered the advisability of removing the bar at Rs. 150 which operates only in the case of the School Assistants and Deputy Inspectors?

A.—(a) The scale of pay for this cadre is Rs. 75—5—100—10—150 with a selection grade on Rs. 150—10—250 for 25 per cent of the cadre. The existence of a selection grade is not peculiar to this particular cadre; many other branches of the public service have selection grades.

The hon. Member is referred to the Quarterly List of officers in the Education Department (Non-Gazetted) (corrected up to 1st January 1932) for particulars regarding the pay, etc., of individual officers.

(b) No.

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[a] Printed as Appendix IV on page 414 infra.

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Industries

Work done by the Ceramic Expert.

139 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a Ceramic Expert has been employed, and if so, when, and for what purpose;

(*b*) the districts visited by him so far and those in which he has completed his work;

(*c*) whether he has published an account of his work and of the possibilities of a ceramic industry, as he visited each district, as the Special Officer for the survey of cottage industries did on a previous occasion, and if not, why not; and

(*d*) whether any instructions were issued from time to time to the Ceramic Expert as regards the lines of investigation to be carried on by him, and if so, how often and what they were?

A.—(*a*) A Ceramic Expert has been working in the Department of Industries since the 9th July 1930. The appointment was sanctioned for conducting a survey of raw materials available for use in the ceramic industry, the extent of their deposits and their commercial value and the facilities available for quarrying and transporting them. The Expert was also directed to investigate the present position and potentialities of the tile industry on the west coast and the problems, if any, with which the tile factories were confronted.

(*b*) The Ceramic Expert has surveyed all the districts in the Presidency except Chittoor, Guntur and the Nilgiri districts.

(*c*) The Expert has been submitting to the Director of Industries preliminary reports on the survey of each district as soon as completed. It has, however, not been found possible for him to include in these reports a final opinion as to the possibility of the industry in the several districts, as this depends on several factors in addition to the presence of raw materials. In order to determine the varieties of the different raw materials, experiments are carried out at the Laboratory and the Experimental Ceramic Kiln at Washermanpet. A complete report embodying these particulars will be prepared by the Expert and submitted to Government on the completion of the survey and experimental work incidental thereto.

(*d*) The programme of work outlined for the Expert was, firstly, to ascertain the localities where the ceramic deposits are known to occur, to examine the raw materials and to determine the extent of the deposits by

means of trial pits and borings. His next business was to collect the samples of the raw materials which appeared suitable for the ceramic industry and to send them to Madras for preliminary investigations such as the following:—

(1) to investigate the plasticity, contraction (wet to dry, dry state to the fired), porosity, colour after firing, study of the fracture, etc., with a view to find out whether the raw material could be used in the manufacture of ceramic goods;

(2) to see if the clay mixture works well on a potter's wheel for preparing jars and other articles usually made on the potter's wheel;

(3) to see if the clay is suitable for pressing in moulds;

(4) to see if the clay mixture could be used for casting hollow articles like tea pots, cups and the like;

(5) to study the effect of temperature on various clays and clay mixtures; and

(6) to build up a body and glaze to match it.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Education

Expenditure on elementary education in Tindivanam, Tirukkoyilur and Chidambaram taluks.

* 140 *Q.*—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the total amount of grant made by the Government to the taluk boards of Tindivanam, Tirukkoyilur and Chidambaram is for elementary education during each of the last five years;

(*b*) what the total amount of expenditure on elementary education by the said taluk boards is in each of the last five years;

(*c*) what the amount of grant made by Government is to each of the said taluk boards for Muslim education during the last five years;

(*d*) what the total amount spent by each of the taluk boards on Muslim education alone is in each of the last five years; and

(*e*) if the information is not with the Government whether the same will be called for and placed on the table ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The information required is given in the statement [a] appended.

(*c*) The subsidies sanctioned for the opening of new Muhammadan schools during the last five years are shown in the appended statement [a]. The Government have no information as to the amount spent by the taluk boards

[a] Printed as Appendix V on pages 415–416 infra.